

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A Book of Offices. Services for Occasions Not Provided for in the Book of Common Prayer. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co., 1914. viii+179 pages. \$1.00.

Twenty-five years ago the movement for "liturgical enrichment" in the Episcopal church resulted in some important additions to the Prayer Book offices, also in a few rubrical alterations permitting greater "flexibility of use," but the revision was not carried farther. As a by-product of the movement, a Book of Offices was issued in pamphlet form, but this failed to attract notice and speedily passed into oblivion. Again there is a demand for revision, and it finds the church better prepared to deal with the problem. There are certain kinds of special services which may well be authorized by the church without the necessity of incorporating them in the Prayer Book. Accordingly this new Book of Offices has been prepared by a special committee of the House of Bishops for adoption by the General Convention in 1916. It is the work of competent experts, it provides for a great variety of needs, and follows the lines of sound liturgical precedent. Ultimately some of its contents may become more familiar to the people than certain parts of the Prayer Book itself.

T. B. F.

Muss-Arnolt, William. The Book of Common Prayer and Books Connected with Its Origin and Growth. Catalogue of the Collection of Josiah Henry Benton. 2d ed. Privately printed. Boston: The Merrymount Press, 1914. ix+143 pages.

There are few such valuable collections of Prayer Book Miscellany as that of Dr. Benton and none, we believe, that can boast of such attractive presentation as the catalogue before us. Dr. Muss-Arnolt has long been familiar with this material, having published as recently as last year a volume of 500 pages—the fruit, chiefly, of his study of this collection. Under his guidance the reader is introduced to all the editions from the first Prayer Book of Edward VI (1549) to the Memorial Prayer Book of Edward VII (1910). There are over 100 editions and reprints for the Church of England alone. In other sections of the catalogue may be found the Book as used in other parts of the Anglican Communion, adaptations of the liturgy by Non-jurors, Non-conformists, etc., special forms of prayer issued by the authorities from time to time, translations of the Book, into about eighty languages, and various collections of metrical psalms and hymns. The Prayer Book origins of the fifteenth and earlier centuries, commentaries on the Prayer Book, and a wealth of critical and polemical literature—some of it very curious—are all represented in the list. Finally an index of names and titles facilitates reference to any of the 685 books of the collection.

T. B. F.

MEARNS, JAMES. The Canticles of the Church Eastern and Western in Early and Medieval Times. Cambridge: University Press, 1914. x+105 pages. 6s.

The technical sense of the term "canticle" in liturgics is almost equivalent to the etymological meaning, being understood to include those parts of the offices not comprised under the heads of "lections," "preces," "versicles and responses," "psalter," etc. The Creeds and the Lord's Prayer, certain of the Psalms in frequent use, passages from the Pentateuch, the Prophets, and the Gospels come under this designation,